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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN. GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER.

Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [17 C. N. SPERCER. R. HACPARLANE.

CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Queen Street, Honolulu.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS, FORT STREET, HONOLULU,

Opposite T. C. Heuck's. [ly\* IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES & GENTLEMEN'S FUR-

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and Recruits furnished to ships on favorable terms. THEO. H. DAVIES,

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BY J. O'NIELL, 25] Corner of King & Fort Sceets. [13

J. D. WICKE, Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters.

All average claims against said Underwriter occurring in or about this Kingdom, wi have to be certified before me. 7-1y CHUNG HOON. COMNISSION MERCHANT AND GEN-

ERAL AGENT. for the Panksa and Amauult Sugar Plantations. Importer of Teas and other Chinese and Fer-eign Goods, and Wholesale Dealer in Ha-waiian Produce, at the Fire-proof Store, Nunanu Street, below King. 21-ly

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Hawaiian Rice Coolie and EXTRA. For sale in quantities to suit by A. S. CLEGHORN,

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All kinds of Merchandise and Greceries.

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**\$6.00 PER YEAR** 

ICED MUSLINS FOR SUMMER.—It has doubt

POPULAR MAGNETISM.—We have re

VOL. IV---NO. 30.3

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,

Lahaina, Maui.

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AND PERIODICALS.

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FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Office at the BANK OF BISHOP & Co.

J. MONTCOMERY

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COOPERS AND GAUGERS.

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we can be found at all working hours WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE

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Of different sizes, new and old, which we will sell at the very

LOWEST MARKET RATES. All work done in a thorough manner, and

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J. P. HUCHES,

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Carriages trimmed with neatness and dis-patch. All repairs done with care and

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KONA COFFEE! Constantly on Hand and for Sale in Quanti-

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Kona: Messes. Neville & Barnett, Keopuka.

H. N. GREENWELL, North Kona. D. Mostgowert, Kailua. G. H. Spaulding, Kahalus.

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AGENTS-Of the Boston and Honotul

from Kaahumann St. [ly

Mosgra L. Smith, U. Mossra C. Brewer & Co. S. Consul. Richards & Co. E. P. Adams, Esq. [418

Queen Street, Honolulu. [ly

S. G. WILDER

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH HONOLULU, H. I.

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TYAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC-Ing to the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of COPPER WORK, consisting in part, of STILLS, STRIKE PANS, SORGHAM PANS, WORMS, PUMPS, de. Also on hand, a full assortment of Tix Ware, which we offer for sale at the lowest

All Kinds of Repairing done with Neatness and Dispatch. Orders from the other Islands will meet with prompt attention. Kashumanu Street, one door above Flit-

JEWELER AND ENCRAVER MR. J. COSTA

Is now prepared to execute with promptness all work in his line of business, such as all work in his line or pussing.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

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Shop on Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows

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Corner of King and Bethel Sts. stock of Oil SHOOKS and all kinds of

COOPERING MATERIALS! CONSTANTLY ON HAND. He hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now re-turns his thanks.

VOLCANO HOUSE.

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THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS now open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the Crater always in readiness. Boston always in readiness. STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS ! Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.

CHARGES REASONABLE. Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can

procure animals warranted to make the journey, by D. H. Hirtchcock, Esq., Hilo. 37-lys

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Pacific Insurance Company, California Lloyd's, and Home Mutual Insurance Company. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety STORE IN MAKEE'S BLOCK. Queen Street, Honolulu, H. L. [ly

Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the public generally, that all losses sustained by Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above companies, against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the several Sandwich Islands, will have to be verified by H. HACKFELD & CO. Importer and Maker of all Kinds of

> HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Merchants' Mutual HAS OPENED HIS SHOP ON KING Street, next door to Horn's Confection-ary Shop, and offers his services in all branch-es of Plumbing. All Jobs will hereafter be executed with promptness and in a thorough manner. MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS the public that he is prepared to furnish Choice and Well Dried Kona Coffee, California Insurance Company. THE Undersigned, AGE. The of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT and TREASURE, by COASTERS, from Honoliulu to all ports of the Hawaian Group, and vice versa.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

8-1y

Than an end or sections we object.

Thus ended one of the most sublime, and it may be said terrific, spectacles (for such it was to some in truth), ever afforded in the field of Having the agency of the following parties in

Water Spouts at Sea.

Off the Coast of Genlemala, June 3, 1808. This morning, we were favored with an extraordinary phenomenon, such as has been rarely witnessed in any latitude, or in any ocean, exciting the commingled admiration, tear and astonishment of all hands on board. Within the brief space of an hour, between 8 and 9 o'clock, no less than three large water spouts were visible from the ship's deck, all near enough to arouse dread apprehensions as to the possible consequences. One of them, the most formidable, made directly towards the vessel, moving from the west towards the vessel, moving from the west towards the sease of the ship except by changing our course, which was done without loss of time. Another followed directly in our wake at about the same speed as we moved, and say only a quarter of a mile behind, for a time leaving it alegether problematical which would win the mac. While this question was pending, as may be readily imagined, the mind of every person on board, not excepting even veteran officers, remained in painful suspense. Of course, with Capt. Kelly (sometimes known on the sest constant the "pet commander,") in command, no precaution was neglected which tended to insure the general safety. As a primary movement, the big gus was got is readiness to attack the strange viaitor, should it approach too near, hoping to break the suspended column of water while yet at a distance, and thereby avert the threatened deluge. Off the Coast of Guatemala, June 3, 1808.

deluge.

The scientific world, equally with your readers, may like a description more in detail, as the phenomenon may well be ranked among the latest of modern wonders. Avoiding technical phraseology, I will premise as follows:

umong the latest of modern wonders. Avoiding technical phraseology, I will premise as follows:

This morning, June 3d—lat. 13° 50° N., long 91° 52° W., air 80°, barometer 27.79—while the sun was partially obscured by considerable masses of showery clouds, two water spouts were seen some two and a half or three miles due west, the ship's course being west northwest. They seemed slowly to approach the vessel, the water beneath them being in great commotion, parily from atmospheric disturbance, and parily from atmospheric disturbance, and parily from the festive gambols of an enormous school of porpoises, which appeared to have chosen this arena for their exploits. A heavy, dark shadow rested over the surface of the water, except in the comparatively small space at the terminus of the spont, which, for convenience, might be called a huge sea scrpent, suspended between heaven and earth. At this point of contact, at the base of the column, the spectacle was suggestive of a scettling cauldron, or a section of the "cave of the winds," at Nigara, clouds of vapor being drawn upward with tremendous violence. Above, rested a heavy penumbra of dark cloud, moving sluggishly, until, at last, after an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes, the scrpentine column, at first upright and rigid, could hold together no longer, so oblique was the angle of inclication, and the whole fabric suddenly vanished from sight. The companion spout was separated only by a short distance, but was of less magnitude, and disappeared almost simultaneously, after performing evolutions corresponding with those already described; and where lately the sea foamed with rage, calm now succeeded, with nothing to mark the spot except swarms of gulls, attracted, it may be, by carcasses of dead lish.

The temporary alarm on slipboard insmediately subsided, and conversation relating to this extraordinary speciacle was beginning to flag, when your correspondent observed a small pear-shaped cloud forming overhead, of a whitish asken color, and, watching carefull

or clongate. At the time, as testined to by several witnesses, there was no perceptible disturbance of the water beneath, but within five minutes light feathers of spray began to fly from the crest of the waves, at a distance not exceeding 1,000 yards, which might easily have been mistaken for the splash of a porpoise, or the spout of a whale, and almost immediately ascending and descending function of white vaccor the latter very dark.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT.
CONTINUES the business on the spot of a white, and almost an an assume immediately seconding and descending from the spot of the spo itself in depicting frightful disaster. "Was it possible the steamer might sink if struck by the spout?" "Was there any spot offering a secure retreat?" or were "all the light upper works of the steamer liable to be crushed by the impending deluge?" Suggestions like these were rapidly passed in review, and the hearts of strong men qualled within them.

within them.

But a calmer mood returned when the dreaded spout was seen astern, about to dissolve and pass harmlessly away. The last movements of dissolution were like the expiring throes of the dolphin, so rapid and varying were the different phases presented. The column, which at first stood nearly perpendicular, dark, rigid and heavy against the clouds, (the upper terminus gently blending with the body of vapor behind it, the lower, welled by fleecy wreaths of mist), was now attenuated to a mere film—a spiral tube of most delicate texture, within which was observable a tremulous motion, as though the lifting power was being relaxed, and it was uncertain whether the dark body of water within should finally yield to the power of gravitation, or ascend heavenward. For a moment, the light spiral network of the tube was darkened by the downward rush of waters. Then followed a partial return, when lo? the structure separated in mid-heaven, and an immense body of water literally slid down the fannel with a heavy thud, as falling lead, into the bosom of the deep. In other words, the upward motion of the inclosing cylinder of white vapor was reversed, and then followed a headlong rush to the sea, down the inclined plain. But this was not all. The falling column assumed the appearance of a coil in a rope (a lariat, for example). The film that was drawn ap was also coiled. After receding a space, the lower section seemed instinct with life, and recreated itself heavenward. The union thus formed was but momentary, for when a clap of thunder was heard the parts were discongraged, one falling into the sea, and the other floating away with the clouds—as the tail of within them.

But a calmer mood returned when the of thinder was heard the parts were discreaged, one failing into the sea, and the other floating away with the clouds—as the tail of a kite follows the wind, if broken from its fastenings. In the descent, a dark, spherical body was observed, having nearly the apparent dismeter of the moon at its full, which was plausibly explained to be nothing more than an end or sectional view of the same object.

natural science. Although the engineer of the Nessals has made seventy trips along this coast, and been lifteen years here in constant service, he confessed to having seen nothing comparable. So, too, said our experienced officers. And whatever may be the opinions on the subject, it is at least trae of Capt. Reliev that he came so near going "up a spout," or down—it is immaterial which—that he has no desire to try it again.

In regard to a controverted topic, I desire, in this place, only to quote the authority of Professor Brocklesby, of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., who says, of water spouls: "The torrents of rain by which this phenomenon is often accompanied, can be fully accounted for by the rapid condensation of vapor that occurs when the warm, humid air of the sea flows inward to the vortex of the whirl, and these combine with the cold air of the upper regions of the atmosphere, which descends to fill the partial void." This view is somewhat opposed to the commonly accepted theory that the heavy volumes of water which fall from spouts are originally drawn up from the sea by the rotary motion of a whiriwind, in obedience to the law that nature abbors a vacuum. And the fact that water falling from a spout is known to be fresh, so far as observations have extended, tends further to corroborate the views of the Hartford scientist. At the same time, it would be difficult to convince the years of the sea into the whirling vortex that swept over it so furiously.

Before closing, it should here be added that the disappearance of this spout was followed by a heavy wind and rain, giving premonitions of a "tearing gale," as romarked by our ship's captain, but there proved to be no cause for serious slarm. It was also observed that the course of the spout was across a strip of deeply discolored water, extending seaward from the coast of Guatemala, supposed to be the effect of voicance action.

The statements above given coincide with the observations of all our ship's company, and can be affirmed by Capt. Kelly, or natural science. Although the engineer of the Newada has made seventy trips along this coast, and been aftered years here in constant service, he confessed to having seen nothing comparable. So, too, said our experienced officers. And whatever may be the opinions on the subject, it is at least true of Capt. Kelley that he came so near going "up a spout," or down—it is immaterial which—that he has no desire to try it again.

In regard to a controverted topic, I desire, in this place, only to quote the authority of Professor Brocklesby, of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., who says, of water spouts: "The torrents of rain by which this phenomenon is often accompanied, can be fully accounted for by the rapid condensation of vapor that occurs when the warm, humid air of the sca flows inward to the vortex of the whirl, and these combine with the cold air of the sca flows inward to the vortex of the whirl, and these combine with the cold air of the sca flows inward to the vortex of the whirl, and these combine with the cold air of the upper regions of the atmosphere, which descends to fill the partial void." This view is somewhat opposed to the commonly accepted theory that the heavy volumes of water which fall from spouts are originally drawn up from the sca by the rotary motion of a whithwind, in obselience to the law that nature abhors a vacuum. And the fact that water falling from a spout is known to be fresh, so far as observations have extended, lends further to corroborate the views of the Hartford accentist. At the same time, it would be difficult to convince the passengers on the Aesada that they did not see volumes of water, perhaps many tons the passengers on the Aesada that they did not see volumes of water, perhaps many tons the passengers on the Aesada that they did not see volumes of water, perhaps many tons the passengers on the Aesada that they did not see volumes of water, perhaps many tons the passengers on the Aesada that they did not see volumes of water, perhaps many tons the passengers on the heav

the observations of all our ship's company, and can be affirmed by Capt. Kelly, or any of the passengers.

Respectfully, WM. H. HALLOCK.

What Geographical Science Owes to Missionaries.

There is no class of men that has contributed more to the advancement of Geographical Science than missionaries. Impelled by an earnest desire to benefit their fellow men, by imparting to them knowledge that shall by its humanizing influences bring them out from the darkness of barbarism, with a self-denial and patience worthy of our highest approbation, they surrender the society of kindred and friends and the comforts of civiled life for homes in distant and unknown lands. Toward whatever portion of the globe we may turn our eyes—whether it be amid the snows of the arties or under the burning sun of the equator—in the jungles of india or on the Islands of the sea—wherever man has made his habitation, may be found the missionary, laboring, not for the secumulation of wealth, not for personal aggrandizement, but as the apostle of Him who commanded, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

From the missionary statious throughout the world, we receive not only much valuable information relative to the country, its people and products in their immediate vicinity, but there are few missionaries who do not explore the surrounding country to a greater or less distance. Let us, by way of There is no class of men that has contrib

vicinity, but there are few missionaries who do not explore the surrounding country to a greater or less distance. Let us, by way of illustration, state a single instance: A missionary society desired to make a trial of their work in Eastern Africa, then a new field, and established a mission, the head-quarters of which were on the eastern coast of Zauguebar, opposite the island of Mounbas. After establishing themselves, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of the native tribes, that they might the better judge of the prospects of the result of their labors, they penetrated into the interior; on one of their explorations, seeing a lofty mountain, they mountain, the Kiffimanjo.

An account of this journey was published

laid up with an excruciating neuralize headnache, which seemed to encircle the car of
that side of the head alone affected. The
idea that the headache had something to do
with the car as a centre occurred to me, although in the car itself there was no pain. I
had a little almond oil, and also spirits,
dropped into the car, but without any good
effect; when the thought suggested itself
that perhaps a little of the amesthetic ether
(not the nitric,) might do good, by deadening the nervous pain. I had some drops of
rectified sulphurie ether, therefore, put into
my ear, and, in the course of half an hour,
my headache was entirely gone. I have since
found, both from my own occasional expericince, and that of others, that ether so applied, is, in nearly all cases, an effectual cure
for those very painful headaches, faceaches,
jawaches, and toothaches, which are commonly known as neuralize and rheumatic,
If a very severe case, two or three days may
clapse, during which the pain may be apt to
recur, especially from new and even slight
exposure to dranghts; but repeated applicatious of half a dozen drops, or less, of ether,
at a time, seems certain to subdue the most
violent attack, sometimes in a very few minutes. A drop or two of almond or olive oil
afterwards put into the ear, I have thought,
tended to protect from a new attack. As the
ether sometimes gives pain in the car for a
moment while being applied, a single drop
should first of all be carefully put in, and
then more, as the case will allow. I have
never suffered the least bad effect, either in
my hearing or otherwise, from the use of
ether in this way, nor have I heard of any
from others who have tried it at my recommendation.—Exch.

EXPLORATION OF GREENTAND.—Al the re-

while on the west, at 50 or 80 miles distance, blue mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to about 7,000 feet above its levei." This lake, which they named the Aibert Nyanza, proved to be the source of the upper branches of the Nile, and settled definitely a question that has troubled the geographical world for years.

It is not probable that those results would have been obtained for years but for the establishment of the missionary station alluded to.

But it is not as explorers that missionaries, as a class, render the greatest service to geographical science, but as aids to exploring expeditions, by establishing for them points of departure. There are but few expeditious that do not on the outposts of civilization halt at a missionary station, to gird themselves anew, before plunging into the unknown regions before them. The friendship of the natives of the country secured by missionary iabors enables more complete presidents. sionary labors enables more complete pre-parations to be made, and often supplies guides for some distance, and frequently in-

parations to be made, and often supplies guides for some distance, and frequently in-troductions to and safe passage through sec-tions upon which the light of the missions shine only by reflected rays.

There is scarcely a history of an expedition of discovery in any country that does not contain confirmation of this, and the ac-knowledgment of the explorers of their indebtedness to the missionaries.—Collon's Journal of Geography.

Lands for the Poor.—June 14th, the bill throwing open the public lands of the South to the poor whites and blacks, became a law. It is expected to work an important revolution. The quantity of surveyed, unsold, public land, all of which will become subject to entry by actual settlers under the bill, was, in February last: In Arkaness, 9,288,012 acres: in Alabama, 6,782,658; Florida, 19,379,635; Louisiana, 6,288,102, and in Mississippi, 4,760,737, or a total of 46,398,554 acres. Of, course, not all of this domain is capable of cultivation. But most of it is, according to the records of the General Land Office, and it will afford homes to hundreds of thousands of settlers. It is estimated that no less than 30,000,000 acres of arable land will be thrown open to the landless people of the South. This will give 325,000, homesteads, allowing five persons to a family. Means of independent support will be thus afforded to no less than 1,875,000 persons.

THE LONDON TIMES charges five shilling sterling for the notice of a birth, marriag or death.

FASCINATION frequently lends to Asssigns

Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

PLAIN AND PANCY PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Miscellaneous Items.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

A PHILOSOPHER says that "a mar without money is poor, but a man with nothing but money is still poorer."

Col. Col.'s Estate.—The distribution of the estate of the late Samuel Colt. of Hartford, Conn., commenced June 28. The property will amount to between \$8,000,000 and \$4,000,000. There are a dozen heirs to be provided for, and Mra. Colt and her son are to have the remainder, which will be a sang little sum.

The little State of Blade Island has a mod Legislature. That body adjourned after session of four days, during which no lethan 83 acts and resolutions were passe Rhode Island law-makers must be paid the job, and not by the day, or else they a chosen from that class of merful citizens wido not go to the Legislature to make a little out of the business. Some other Legislatures, as well as City Councils, might learn profitable lesson from the Rhode Islanders.

ARTIMUSIAN ADVERTIAING.—Mr C. H. Webb and Mark Twain have given fair specimens of how circulars may be made come, and advertisements converted into very readable matter. But nothing in this line yet equals Artemus's announcement of his lectures, where he gave certificates of their efficacy in the style of the patent medicine notices. The one purporting to be given by President Lincolu was admirable. We quote it from memory: "Dear Sir-I am free to say that, for people who like your style of lectures, they are just the style of lectures which such people like.

A Syrange RESEMBLANCE—There was re-

which such people like.

A STRANGE RESEMBLANCE—There was recently in the Southwest, a tragedy somewhat similar to the murder of the Docring family in Pennsylvania, by which a family named Decrifield was murdered. The murderer of the latter family has been convicted. His name is Coovert, and there is a most remarkable resemblance between him and Probst. Both are five feet seven or eight inches high, have blue eyes, light hair and turned up nozes. Both have a striding walk and stoop in the shoulders, and both served in the army. The strangest resemblance of all, however, is that Coovert, like Probst, has lost the thumb of his right hand, which was shot off while he was in the army.

The Burlingame Chinese Embassy visited Popular Magnetism.—We have received a paper read before the American Institute, by John A. Parker, on "Polar Magnetism," which is, at all events, an ingenious and original discussion of a subject which possesses not only scientific but pratical interest. The main topic of the paper is the revolution of the magnetic pole around the north pole. The fact of this revolution is certainly established. In 1580 the magnetic pole was situated on a meridian forty-five degrees cast of Greenwich. In 1580 it was not the meridian of Greenwich. In 1700 it was seventy degrees west of that point, and is now put by Mr. Parker at one hundred and eighteen degrees west of Greenwich. Assuming, to account for this regular progress westward, that magnetism is a universal principle, Mr. Parker accounts for the revolution of the Magnetic pole as caused "by magnetic attraction to the highest centre or system to which the earth in her various revolutions is immediately related." The direction of the needle only indicates the line of attraction, and not an absolute magnetic pole.—Mr. Parker regards polar magnetism as simply the result of a magnetic force, which is rendered active by revolution, and "identifics itself with that force which astronomers call the attraction of gravitation, a force known to exist, but for which no satisfactory cause has ever been assigned."

he was in the army.

The Burlingame Chinese Embassy visited a photographic salcon in New York recently, and near the doorway to the street, on their exit, a number of ladies stood to scrulinize them. One of these, being near the rather handsome form of Tung, and forgeting good manners in her desire to acquire knowledge, deliberately took in her ungloved hand his long and claborately plaited cue, black as coal, and critically examined it. Tung eyed the lady for a moment; a smile illuminated his broad flat face as he glanced at her own coiffure, and then bowing, said: "All mine! all mine!" The inquisitive femals retired in disgust.

The Mileage System.—The unequal systems

THE MILEAGE SYSTEM.—The unequal sys-THE MILEAGE SYSTEM.—The unequal system of Congressional Mileage, against while the New York Tribune has for many years waged a warfare, is now being attacked by that journal under the fresh impetus afforded by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that the mileage paid to members of the 38th Congress reached the sum of 439, 162. The members from California received nearly \$12,000 each. The highest sum paid was to Wallace of Idaho—\$12,384; the lowest to Davis of Maryland—\$64.

call the attraction of gravitation, a love known to exist, but for which no satisfactory cause has ever been assigned."

According to his theory magnetic attraction, or the "attraction of gravitation," in revolving bodies,, is the opposite of that centrifugal torce created by their revolution, and always equal to it. The magnetic pole revolves around the polar axes of the earth in the same time in which the earth, together with the solar system, performs a complete revolution relatively to that system around which the sun itself revolves, and this period Mr. Parker estimates at six hundred and forty years.

Such is the theory of Mr. Parker, evidently the result of much reflection, and supported and illustrated with great ability. Without diagrams it cannot be readily made clear, but we have given enough to indicate the bearing of his speculation.—N. Y. Post. the lowest to Davis of Maryland—864.

The department of State has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Zanzibar, dated Nov. 1st, 1895, in which he communicates the failure of the East African expedition, which was fitted out from that place in the year 1865, for the purpose of exploring the northern rivers of Africa. The exploring party consisted of ten Europeans and thirty natives. Five of the former and eight natives are now all that are known to be alive of the expedition, the object of which was to ascend the Jubes River as far as possible in steamers, then to travel overland to the Nile, and to follow that river to its mouth. The hostility of the natives, and hardships of the climate, were the causes of the disastrous result.

The Language of the Ergs.—It has often

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EYES. - It has often been said that a woman with a hazel eye never clopes from her husband, never chata scandal, never sacrifices her husband's com-fort for her own, never finds fault, never talks too much or too little, and is always an entertaining, agreeable and lovely compan-lon.

"We never knew," says a brother quill-driver, "but one uninteresting and unamiable woman with a hazie eye, and she had a nose which looked, as the Yankee says, like the little end of nothing, whittled down to a point."

The grey eye is the sign of shrewdness and talent. Great thinkers and captains have it. In woman it indicates a better head than heart. The dark hasie is noble in significance as in beauty. The blue eye is admirable, but may be feeble. The bluck eye—take care! Look out for the wife with a black sys! Such can be seen almost daily at the police office, generally with a complaint against the husband for assault and battery.

ROMANIC LOVE OF GEN. WALKER.—The history of General Walker, the Filibuster, like that of other men of mark, is not free from the romance of love as well as that of war. While a law-student in New Orleans, he conceived a warm attachment for a very interesting young lady who was deaf and dumb. She had been well educated, and was of very engaging manners. Her misfur dumb. She had been well educated, and was of very engaging manners. Her misfortune drew towards her the sympathics and regards of all tender-hearted persons. With his character stie originality and peculiarity of feeling and sentiment, Walker became erame of of this young lady. She reciprocated all regard, and for some time they were never happy unless together. He soon acquired a knowledge of her signs, and they conversed with great facility—the medium of of their conversation no doubt adding sest to their enjoyment. At last some slight misconversed with great facility—the med of their conversation no death addit to their enjoyment. At last some sligh understanding interrupted their intercand before a reconciliation could be at the young lady died. This event g tinge of melancholy to the thought character of Walker. Perhaps, as ma his friends thought, it produced the change in his character which ense change from the quiet, modest stude the bold, daring, danntiess revolutions warrior.

warrior.

Freale Reporters.—The recent annivary meetings in New York brought up as extraordinary things, and among the nremarkable were three female reporters. Women's Rights Convention was attempty three lades, the reporterial representives of women's rights newspapers in ferent parts of the country. Two of three were strong minded bloomers, and other had discarded hoops and "sich," appeared in a meek retiring dress. The reporter gives the following spicy descrip of the force at work:

Miss Ada Fessenden Craig, of Chic was garbed in tight-fitting black silk pe green silk double breasted veet and gray etot, which reached a little lower than hips. When she got warm at her works.

EXPLORATION OF GREENLAND.—Al the recent meeting of the Geographical Society of London, it was stated that Whymper, who though one of the youngest associates of the society, was well known for his courage and self-reliance in surmounting the highest peaks of the Alpe, had conceived the bold idea of penetrating along the surface of the glaciers of Greenland and into the interior of that anowciad continent. Mr. Whymper believed, from the great number of deer that find their way to the coast, that there are within the glaciers well-grassed valleys and recesses. He also thought it possible to frace by land the extent of Greenland to the north. To acquire some knowledge of the latter, was one of the main geographical projects of the late projected polar expedition. Mr. Whymper makes a preliminary trip this year, and will be accompanied by an experienced Danish guide from Copenhagen. Sir Roderick Murchison considered this enterprise, if it were successful, would be the se plus ultra of individual geographical adventures. It will be remembered that Mr. Whymper narrowly escaped death last year in crossing the Matterhorn, when a young nobleman and one of the guides of his party lost their lives in a crevasse. Mr. Whymper is brother to the gentleman of the same name who is artist to the Western Union Telegraph Extension Company, and who is now in the North Pacific with Col. Buikley's expedition.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.—A determined double suicide, near Paris, has just been brought to light. A river-keeper on the Marne, while passing along the banks, near Joinville-le-Point, observed the bodies of a male and femile floating near the surface. Having brought them to land, they were found to be bound together, the man's left arm to the woman's right, while the former had about ten pounds weight of rocks in his pockets. They were both elegantly dressed, and hore no marks of violence, and had apparently been in the water about a fortnight. opened her paletot—placing her right the left knee, and upon the elevati-was placed her paper, and plied has with the utifiest nonchalance. The was dressed in orange-colored at Knickerbocker pants, loose vest, and tanic tighteened round the waist. The erbocker pants are finished by the

News that is not always graphic-Telegraphic news.